NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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ORIGINAL PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THREE THINGS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

1. That seeds of all kinds be selected from plants of the greatest perfection. Plants for seed should be of the best size, shape and excellence. They should be planted at some distance from any plant of the same family, designed for seed, and no inferior plant of the same species should be permitted to flower near them.

2. That plants of every description stand at a proper distance one from the other, so that the air may circulate freely about them, and that the sun may have its proper influence in bringing them to perfection. The air and sun are absolutely necessary in perfecting the growth of plants, which never ought to stand so near as to interfere with each other.

3. That weeds of every species be removed soon after they appear. No weed should be suffered to flower in a garden, nor in its border.

These things are greatly neglected to the no small damage to the cultivator. The beauty of a garden depends very much on *order and neatness*, or in other words, *a place for every thing and every thing in its place*—keeping out the weeds and removing every thing when decayed. Order and neatness render a garden, however humble in other respects, a delightful place; but where these are neglected, and noxious weeds are allowed to usurp the place of useful plants, it is a place of disgust.

Some persons seem not to care what seed they plant, if it cost them nothing. They plant their gardens in such a confused manner as not to admit the plough, if they wished it. They hoe once or twice and then abandon their plants to the mercy of the worms and weeds. What the insects leave, the weeds overpower and destroy, and the land is overloaded with seeds of the worst kind, which will take some years for an industrious man to exterminate.

Our best vegetable productions will degenerate unless special care be taken to obtain seed of the best kind.

A novitiate in horticulture planted an English Turnip and a Ruta Baga, for seed, so near together, that when the plants grew up, the flowers were nearly in contact. The farina of each mutually affected the seed of each plant. The seeds when ripe appeared good, and in the ensuing year were planted. The seed of the English Turnip produced turnips of a bad shape, very different from the parent root, but of a good quality. The seed of the Ruta Baga produced plants neither like the one nor the other, worth little or nothing for family use. Facts of the like kind might be multiplied, but this is sufficient.

The writer received from a friend at some distance, about 20 years since, a few small potatoes, which were said to be not productive, small in size, but of excellent quality. I planted them and found them the best that I ever tasted. By selecting the fairest and largest for seed, they grew from year to year gradually larger and more productive without depreciating in excellence.—About 4 or 5 years ago, my friend inquired of me respecting the potatoes, and on being informed that they continued good, he requested me to favor him with some for seed, stating that his had "*run out and become no better than others.*" His request was granted with pleasure, and he informed me that they were "*as good as the first.*" In the winter of 1826, I purchased at Boston, a few very large English potatoes (so called) which were said to be very excellent. I gave them a good chance, and from the appearance of the vines they promised much, and my expectations were proportionably raised, but they fell short in size, yield and excellence, of those that I had so long cultivated. R. GREEN.

Mansfield, April 12, 1827.

INSECTS.

MR EDITOR—As insects seem to be increasing, both in variety and numbers, and as many are destructive to our plants and fruit trees, and as some are subservient to man, would it not be useful to collect facts as they come to our knowledge concerning the different species? An acquaintance with their habits and modes of economy, which are different in different species, may lead to the discovery of "ways and means" of defence against those which destroy the fruits of industry. The subject appears to be important, for from the tender plant to the hardy and "tem est repelling" oak, the marauders are making spoliations.

If you think the following facts will add to the increasing stock of entomological knowledge, and are worthy of a place in the columns of the N. E. Farmer, you are at liberty to insert them in that vehicle of useful information.

Last year, the cut-worms, so called, made great havoc among my young plants, such as beets, onions, peppers, &c. In consequence of which, I sent my young man to make diligent search for the enemy, and to put the insects into a plate of a flower pot, that I might know the number. After he had caught 40 or 50, he found, a little under the surface, a singular insect, and called me to see it. The insect was such as I had never before observed, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length, and about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch through the body, which was smooth and of a shining jet black. The head was small and armed with a pair of small curved horns When passing over the little unevennesses of the earth, the body moved close to the ground, like that of a snake. He discovered no fear, but by his movements much courage. The insect belongs to the order, Optera.

Not knowing whether this *black fellow* was friend or foe, I directed the young man to put him with the worms, to suffer the same fate with them On being placed with the larvæ, he seized with his horns, a large cut worm, perhaps ten times his own weight. The worm instantly appeared to be in torture, writhing one way and the other, twisting and turning, and thrashing the assailant in every direction—but all in vain. the worm could not disengage his enemy. However, the conflict was short—the worm ceased to struggle, and the stranger lay quiet for a short time, and then disengaged himself from the larvæ. As soon as he had left his prey, it was found that he had made an opening into the body of the cut worm, through which issued a part of the contents of the abdomen.

This was to me a novel occurrence, and excited further attention. The new comer after a few minutes, in which he appeared to enjoy himself, moving leisurely from place to place with apparent unconcern, attacked another worm in the same manner as before, and the same scene was exhibited with the same results.

It was astonishing to behold the rencounter, and I determined to wait and see the end of the play. The little creature as yet discovered no disposition to leave the field of battle, where all the slaughter was on one side, but appeared to amuse himself as before, but in a short time he seized a third, and the like tragedy was again presented, and the results the same.

The hero by this time was satiated with feasting, and discovered a desire to quit the ground of combat. Believing that this new insect was to the cut worm, what the weasel is to the rat, and that he might do me essential service in his mode of life, I let him go in peace, and he entered the earth from whence he came, and very much to my satisfaction.

This contest brought to my recollection, that I had observed the cut worm, in the morning, lying dead on the surface among my plants, with a hole in the body; and I doubt not that the cause of death, was that species of insect, which is the subject of this paper. R. GREEN.

Mansfield, March 7, 1827.

CABBAGES.

For the first 10 years after your correspondent had become the proprietor of a garden, there was no plant that he attempted to raise, attended with so much difficulty, as that of the cabbage. The strongest manure was used, and the plants well tended, but every attempt failed of success. The main root became clumped, and the smaller ones full of large knots—the plants withered and died. By the direction of an old gardener a different course was pursued and for 20 years past has never failed, and now there is no plant that he can raise with more ease than the one above named. During the said 20 years, one kind of cabbage was principally planted—the seed was raised from time to time, generally from large heads. The cabbage improved in size, growing larger and larger, until they grew too large for the use of a small family,* and a smaller kind was substituted.

The method pursued was as follows. After the ground is well pulverised by the plough, dig holes which will hold about half a bushel, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet asunder—put into each hole about 2 quarts of fine old manure from the barn-yard and from one to two pints of dry ashes—draw the earth dug out back, and with a hoe mix or incorporate the whole well together and leave the place a little concave. Place two plants in each hill from 6 to 8 inches apart, and when they begin

* The largest hard head that was measured, was 14 inches in diameter.

to interfere one with the other, remove the least promising. The plants should be set just before a shower or in the evening, taking care not to press the earth too hard about the roots. If the weather be dry, the plants ought to be lightly shaded for one or two days, and perhaps a little water may be necessary. VERITAS.

Mansfield, March 7, 1827.

MULBERRY TREES.

Mr Editor—The following facts on the management of Mulberry trees for Silk Worms I have gleaned from a gentleman in Mansfield, Con. in a late conversation with him. They are at your disposal.

The trees are stripped in the neighboring towns and sold at 12 skeins to 100 pounds of leaves. The trees, at 3 or 4 years, are bent down and a stone put on the stock, leaving the top limbs to sprout, nearly every one of these becomes a tree, and may be taken up and removed the next spring. This mode affords a gain of planting the seeds, of two or three years.

The stock may be cut and the tree suffered to grow again, being cut off between the parent stock and the stone, and it will flourish again.

The mode spoken of in your former papers has been tried, with what success is not known. They are sown in beds, and cut with a sickle.

It is said that in the town of Mansfield upwards of $30,000 worth of silk was manufactured, last year, which for a town of its population is a most extraordinary benefit, and is apparent in the marked improvement of the country, which is more observable here than in any other part.

The tree delights in a warm but moist soil. The leaves are picked dry, after the dew is off, and they will last 24 hours after gathering. W.

Boston, April 25, 1827.

BUGS IN PEAS.

Mr Editor—In the present volume of the New England Farmer, page 241, there is an account of the Pea Weevil. Mr Pitman has given the most correct statement of the insect that I have ever seen. He says that "*when the Peas are of a fit size to be eaten green . . . . you may find* [in those punctured by the bug] *a white egg about the size of a pin head.*" Here the gentleman is in an error. It is not the "egg," that is found at that time, but the larva, which may be seen to move with a good eye. The egg is very small when deposited in the pea, but soon hatches, and the larva has a rapid growth; and those who eat the most peas, probably eat the most larvæ. VERITAS.

Mansfield, April 21, 1827.

DURABLE BLACK INK.

Galls (best) 5 oz. Sulphate of iron or green vitriol calcined to whiteness 2½ oz. pulverize the whole and add pure water one quart—infuse 2 days and then add 1¼ oz. Gum arabic, shaking it now and then until the gum be dissolved. The powder resembles Walkden's British Ink-powder, and the Ink is excellent, grows darker after using and is perhaps not inferior to any. G.

PENNSYLVANIA DISTILLERIES.

During the year ending March 31st, the whole number of gallons of apple and rye liquor gauged in the Borough of Reading, Pennsylvania, was 5,868,315.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton—In the Intelligencer of this morning, I read an account of the loss of a number of sheep about Waterville, in the state of New-York, which as stated, was occasioned by the grub-worm making its lodgment above the eye of the sheep; and that no means as yet has been discovered for its destruction.

Sheep being esteemed a valuable stock, and the growers of wool a valuable class of citizens, a disease so destructive to that useful animal is worthy notice; and as I deem it a duty incumbent on every citizen to furnish such information when in his possession, as may conduce to the public good, for the benefit of those interested, I will state what I know to be a fact. The *oil of amber*, which may be had at most of the apothecary shops, will instantly dislodge all worms, magots, &c.—It may be applied by dipping a feather into the amber, and gently stroking the parts affected.—This remedy has proved effectual when every other application had been used in vain. Should this remedy succeed with sheep as when applied to all other animals, it will be a source of much gratification to—yours, respectfully.

April. 13, 1827. GEO. JOHNSON.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

We are informed, by our market fruiterers, that the prospect of a fruitful season, was never more favourable. We have experienced some chills, since the warm weather of last week, but we understand, that the fruit buds have not received any injury in this vicinity. In Providence, considerable ice was formed on Monday night, and the Apricots and other fruit trees which were in blossom, were injured. In Virginia, a great abundance of fruit is promised by the buds. They however quote an old saying "that they are never safe against the frost, until the full of the moon in April." [Salem Observer.]

GARDEN FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c.

A recent English publication gives us the following account of the origin and introduction, into England, of her garden fruits, &c. The damask rose was introduced by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry 8th; pippins, by Leonard Mascal, in 1525; currants or Corinthian grapes were brought from the Island of Zantes, and first planted in England, in 1555; the musk rose, and several sorts of plums, from Italy, by Cromwell; apricots, by the gardener of Henry 8th; tamarith plant, from Germany, 1560, by Archbishop Grindall; gilly flowers. carnations, provence roses and other flowers, were planted by the Flemings, in 1567; woad was brought from France, and tulip roots from Vienna, in 1578; beans, peas and salads were introduced in 1660; Rice came from Ethiopia; buck wheat from Asia; borage from Syria; cresses from Crete; Cauliflower from Cyprus; asparagus from Asia, first planted in England in 1608; fennel from Canary Islands; annise and parsley from Egypt; garlic from the East; shallots, Siberia; horse radish, China; kidney beans, East Indies; gourds Astracan; lentils, France, cabbage, lettuce, &c. Holland; celery, Flanders; beans, peas, oranges &c. Spain; gooseberries, Flanders; hops, France; cherries, Pontus: artichokes, Holland: apricots, Epirus; apples, Syria; ranunculus, Alps; carnations and pinks, Italy; tube rose, Java and Ceylon; lilly, Syria; daffodil, Italy; jessamine, East Indies; elder tree, Persia; potatoes, Brazil—these were introduced into England in 1563, by Hawkins, into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1586 Tobaco first discovered in St Domingo in 1496, afterwards by the Spaniards in Yucatan, in 1520. It was introduced into France by Nicot, in 1560, introduced into England in 1533, prohibited to be planted there in 1685, allowed to be cultivated in Ireland 1779. [Ibid.]

NEWLY INTRODUCED VEGETABLES.

The Marrow Squash or Vegetable Marrow and the Valparaiso, introduced by Commodore Porter. The former, in its native climate, Persia, is called the Cicader. It is, Sabine observes, of a light sulphur-colour, and about 9 inches in length, useful for culinary purposes in every stage of its growth. The flesh has a peculiar tenderness and softness, from which circumstance it has, I suppose, received its name, much resembling the buttery quality of the *Beurre pears*, and this property remains with it till it is full grown, when it is used for pies. It is however in its immediate state of growth that I conceive it likely to be most approved. Compared with all the other kinds which I had growing, its superiority was decided; there were one or two which in cooking, might be considered nearly as good, but these are bad bearers, and more difficult to cultivate so that I consider the vegetable marrow without a rival. [Ibid.]

HOW TO DESTROY CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS.

Plant, according to its size, from one to four plants of bird-cherry, *(Prunus Padus;)* almost the whole of the caterpillars and butterflies, within one hundred or two hundred yards, will resort to that plant. The appearance of the bird cherry will be hideous, but the fruit trees will be safe. [Ibid.]

PLANTING POTATOES.

Gentlemen—As the season for planting potatoes is approaching, and as there is a variety of opinions on that subject, the following remarks, which are the result of practical observation, may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. Potatoes should never be planted whole, whatever may be their size, as they all produce the same number of shoots, almost invariably 5, which is too great a number to be together, in order to make a good crop. As the whole Potatoe, however large, or however many eyes, (or buds,) it may have, never produces more than five shoots, which are all from the end adverse to the stem: care should be taken that they are cut longitudinally, which, when halved or quartered, is likely to divide the productive buds among the several parts. One third of the stem end should first be cut off, which is without a bud; that will not produce a shoot, but is valuable for the table or stock and of no service to the planted part. It is therefore a saving that ought never to be omitted.—Thus prepared, the potatoes should, if planted in rows, be from 8 to 10 inches apart; if in hills, 3 or 4 pieces in each. Great care should be observed not to have the trenches for planting deep.—Hills, in which they are seldom planted below the surface of the earth, generally produce the finest potatoes.—*Nat. Intel.*

From one of the most respectable dealers in cloths, we learn that English Cloths of the *spurious* or *logwood* dye, have found their way into

this market. There is no doubt, we learn, that they came from the same source through which they have been heretofore introduced into New York and Boston. The spurious or logwood dyed cloths, after being made up and exposed to the air for a short time, become of a claret, or dirty red color, and exhibit a shabby appearance. Our informant, in order to show the difference between the genuine and spurious dyes, applied, in our presence, the test of aqua fortis to several pieces of cloth of each kind. The effect in every instance was, that the indigo remained unchanged, while the logwood dye was destroyed and turned to a scarlet hue. These spurious cloths, from the cheapness of the dye, are sold at a low price, but to the consumer they will always prove a dear bargain.—*N. Y. American.*

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 306.

In forming the arches of the little cabins with the brush-wood there is always a little opening at the top of each pillar, occasioned by the curve or top of the circle. Take care to make this opening pretty wide, because it has been observed, that the worms make choice of that opening, by preference, to fix themselves in making of their cocoons. In order to make this opening of the width it ought to be, the brush-wood should not be altogether straight, but rather crooked or bending. These openings are not only evidently the choice of the worms; but another advantage also arises from them, namely, that your cabins by this means contain a greater number of worms than it is possible for them to do when these openings are too small; and consequently fewer cabins will answer your purpose. When the brush-wood is quite straight, it must necessarily occasion these openings to be made. The brush-wood ought to be quite stripped of its leaves, and perfectly dry.

If, in forming the cabins, you place the brush-wood quite upright, the worms, when mounting, run a great risk of tumbling down, of which I have seen several examples; and those worms which tumble down are for the most part destroyed by the fall. In order to avoid this inconvenience, you must make the brush-wood which forms the sides of the arch slope a little, by which means you secure much firmer footing to the worms in mounting. Besides, when you form the cabins, you must be at pains to cut off all the very small slender shoots, which, when left to themselves, and not properly bound in with one another, have not strength sufficient to carry the weight of one worm, far less of several; and which, if left, must for that reason always occasion the loss of a good many worms by their tumbling down, as above mentioned.

In describing the stage, it was said to be proper to make the lowest shelf six inches broader than the one above it, that the lowest may project three inches on each side further than the one immediately over it; and to make the same difference of breadth in all the other shelves progressively as you go up to the top of the stage, which three inches of breadth in the different shelves is intended to receive the worms which may happen to fall from the shelf above. And therefore these different projections must be covered with brush-wood, when once your cabins are well furnished with worms, as this will help to break the fall of such worms as may happen to tumble down. And for the same reason it is advisable, when once your cabins are well furnished with worms, to put a little brush-wood in the bottom, and at the entrance of each cabin, as it will be of service to such worms as fall from the brush-wood above, and afford them a proper convenience for making their cocoons in case they should be so stunned with the fall as to disable them from mounting again on the branches.

But to return to the treatment of the worms during the fourth age; as soon as you find several of your worms have got over their fourth sickness, you must pick them out and put them by themselves, that is, all that get over that disease for the first two days may be put into one parcel; those of the next two days into another parcel, and so on with the rest, that each separate parcel may be carried on as equally as possible.

Here I must observe, that the practice in France is to give none of the tender leaves, from this time forward, to the worms, but let the whole of their food consist of the leaves of the oldest trees they have, which, they think has the effect to give more consistence and strength to the silk produced by them; and it is proper to add, that from getting over the fourth disease, till within four or five days of their mounting, they are in use to give four meals a day to their worms.

The most attentive care must be given to clear away the litter regularly every day, and if it can be got done, it would be advisable to clear away the litter twice in the twenty-four hours, especially during the four or five days immediately before mounting. If this cannot be done, as it is often found to be difficult to get it accomplished when the quantity of worms is large, you must, however, constantly make it a rule to clear away the litter regularly in such a manner as to prevent it at any time from increasing so much in quantity as to make it run the smallest risk of growing damp, and heating, which never fails to destroy the worms.

Many people during the four or five days which precede mounting, which the French call the *grande fraize*, are in the custom of giving from four to five meals a day to the worms, giving a large quantity of leaves at each meal. But it seems much more advisable to give them fewer leaves at a time, and to repeat their meals oftener, even to the number of eight or nine times in the twenty-four hours, according as you find them in appetite; by which means the leaves are more quickly and thoroughly eat up, without occasioning so great an increase of the litter. But what is still of more consequence, the fresh leaves so often repeated never fail to give a fresh edge to their appetite; so that in fact, in the space of twenty-four hours, the worms actually eat up a much larger quantity of leaves than they could have done by following the other practice of four or five meals a day, as none of the fresh leaves are spoiled by their treading upon them. This practice of course hastens the worms to their full maturity, and upon the whole saves a considerable quantity of leaves, because few or none of them are lost amongst the litter. Besides, that the operation is by this means sooner brought to a conclusion, and the worms always kept in high health and appetite by it. Upon these occasions let it be a fixed rule to feed them at night, immediately before going to bed, and as early as you possibly can in the morning.

There is another particular to which it is proper to pay attention, and that is, that the moment a basket of worms is cleared from the litter, the litter should be instantly carried out of the room, and along with it all the dead worms you can find, in order to prevent, as far as you can, any bad smell from taking place in the room, which is always hurtful to the worms, nothing conducing more to their health than cleanness, and preserving always good air in the room.

During the four or five days which precede the mounting, the worms eat with the most voracious appetite, and in that period consume an incredible quantity of leaves, so that the supplying them with fresh leaves, and the clearing away of the litter, become at this time a most laborious, incessant and fatiguing work for those who attend them.

You will know when the worms are ripe, by observing them with attention when you give them fresh leaves. Those that are ripe, instead of eating, avoid the fresh leaves, and run over them as fast as they can; and you will observe them wandering about on the sides or rim of the basket.—You will also know it by looking at them on the side opposite to the light, as you will then find them to be transparent like a new laid egg, and of the colour of the silk, which is also much the same with that of a new laid egg. When they are nearly ripe their bellies begin to grow transparent first of all, but they are never thoroughly ripe till their heads are transparent also.

(To be continued.)

TRIANGULAR BELLS.

During the past year we have observed several notices in the papers of a new-invented triangular bell, which was said to be equal in goodness, while the expense was not more than one third as great as that of common bells. The experiments which have been made, however, do not seem to justify the recommendations. The *Fall River Monitor* of the 21st inst. says,—"the triangular steel bell which was mentioned in the Monitor of the 24th ult. as being suspended in the belfry of the Congregational meeting house has since been taken down, and we are glad to state, it has been returned to its original proprietor and inventor."

Another has been procured and placed on the State House in Hartford, on which the *Connecticut Mirror* of the 23d thus remarks: "This steel triangle has one advantage, for its tone is unlike that of any other composition purporting to be a bell that we ever heard. How far the noise will reach we are not informed, but in mercy to our more distant neighbors it is hoped that the fluxions of its sounds may have but a limited periphery. It would do very well to scare rats out of a house, or to settle a swarm of bees, and as such, may have been chosen to frighten such vermin as infest the State House "o'nights" in the second and third week of the session of the Legislature, or it may drown the queen bee of the caucus.—But to be in earnest, it is a poor apology for a bell, and the gentlemen who procured it must be satisfied that they were misinformed in regard to its tone and effect."

We remark in the columns of one of our cotemporaries, the marriage of "Col. J. M., Jr. Esq. S. of the U. S. at M." This puts us in mind of a letter addressed in olden time to "Deacon Brigadier General A. B., Esq. Justice of the Peace and his Majesty's Attorney (George the 3d.) for the county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut." [Times.]

From Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture.

THE PEA

Is a native of the south of Europe, of which, according to Linnæus, there are four species, and according to Millar, six, while other botanists recognize only two, (the Field and the Garden,) and some even contend, that the latter of these is merely a variety of the former, produced by cultivation. What these savants better agree in is, the arrangement of the whole family into two classes—those having coriaceous pods (tough and parchment like) and those having pods tender and edible, like the pea itself. These are again subdivided into dwarfs and climbers, and for more practical use, into early and late peas. Of the former, in their order of ripening, the most approved sorts are—the Early Frame, Early Charlton, and Golden Hotspur—and of the latter, in the same order, the Large Marrowfat, the White Rounsevil, the Spanish Marotto, and Large Imperial.* The dwarfs are generally employed in hot bed culture, which, however, succeeds badly, and is neither worth preserving nor describing, and the less so, as early crops may be more certainly had by sowing in the fall, in sheltered situations, and covering, during the winter, with a layer of leaves, and another of long stable litter, loosely applied, to keep the leaves in their places. After the earth takes a temperature favourable to vegetation, your pea-sowings should be made once a fortnight, to keep up a regular and successive supply. A loose and warm soil is most favourable to this vegetable, which, by the way, is neither improved in quality nor quantity, by stable manure. The soil of Clichy and of Point de jour des Colombe, &c. &c. in the neighborhood of Paris, is a pure sand, principally devoted to pea crops and yielding these most abundantly, without the application of dung, new or old. What, however, in their treatment is essential, are frequent hoeings and occasional watering, if the weather be dry, and seasonable propping for the tall sorts, which ought to be completed by the time the plants get to be three or four inches high. The whole of this last description of pea requires double the room given for dwarfs. The rows in which they stand, should not therefore be less than four feet apart, and they should grow in these, six inches from each other, and their covering should not exceed two inches, nor be less than one inch, according to the nature and condition of the soil in which they are sown. We need scarcely remark that the different varieties should be cultivated apart.

Like other vegetables, the pea is susceptible of considerable improvement, and by the simple means of marking the finest plants of each variety, and keeping them for seed. Wilson's frame and the Knight pea have been formed in this way and afford sufficient proof of the *wonders* produced by a very small degree of observation and care.

The general relish for the pea has induced the employment of means to have them on the table the year round. The methods in use, for this purpose are two—according to one of them, the pea is subjected to the action of boiling water for two or three minutes, when it is withdrawn, cooled in fresh spring water, dried in the shade, and lastly, hung up in paper bags, in a dry and well-aired closet. The other process is later and perhaps better—according to this, the peas are put into bottles, which are afterwards hermetically sealed and subjected to the action of boiling water for fifteen minutes. In both cases, the peas require boiling a second time in the ordinary way, to make them fit for the table; and if preserved according to the first method, a great deal of boiling—Bosc says, twenty four hours. All the varieties are not found to be equally fit for this process—the Michau of Holland and the Calmart, are those exclusively employed in France.

THE RADISH.

Of this, there are two species, distinguished only by the shape of their roots—that of the one, being long; and that of the other being round.—The principal varieties of the former are. the Early, the Salmon, the Scarlet, and the Large, which has no characteristic colour. Those of the latter are also distinguished by colour and size—some are large, others small; some are white, others black; some are ash colour, and others are pink and purple. All require a similar soil (loose and rich) and a careful, seasonable, and cleanly cultivation. The sowings of the radish, like those of spinage and lettuce, must be frequent. "Sow every fourteen days," is the common rule, and it seems to be a good one, and founded on the known disposition of the plant, to run promptly to seed.

RHUBARB.

Most of the known species of this plant are of Asiatic origin, but the two, which alone enter into the food of man, (the Reponticum and Undulatum) are natives of Thrace and Russia. The stalks, which are the parts used for culinary purposes, grow to the length of twenty-four inches, and acquire the thickness of a man's thumb. Stripped of their outer covering, they yield a substance slightly acid, which is much admired, and employed as an ingredient in the composition of puddings and tarts. Cobbet supposes, that a hundred wagon loads of these stalks, are annually sold in the markets of London, at a shilling sterling per bunch.

The rhubarb is propagated, sometimes from seeds, and oftener, from offsets from old roots.—It requires a soil, dry and rich and well laboured Two years are necessary to render it fit for use, but once established, it will last a century.

THYME

Is of a species, embracing not less than twenty varieties, but one of which (the common or cultivated) comes within the plan of our work. This is generally found in gardens, sometimes in tufts and sometimes in rows; but however placed, always growing best in poor, light, and warm soils. In those which are cold, stiff, or moist, it does not thrive, its branches become ragged, its leaves few, and its flowers and their peculiar aroma, feeble and faded. When cultivated under circumstances more propitious, it requires a change of place, every fourth or fifth year. All the parts of this plant, but particularly the calix of its flower, yields an essential oil, yellow and odorous, and highly charged with camphor. In the kitchen it is used as an ingredient in sauces and stuffings, and in what are technically called *forced meats*. The plant may be propagated either by seed or by suckers, and requires only to be kept free from weeds or grasses.

* The Dwarf Sugar, the Dwarf Spanish, and Leadman's Dwarf, may be usefully interposed between these. These dwarf varieties are all excellent—the last perhaps more prolific than any other of the family. In France, the varieties of early and late peas are different, or at least called by different names from those we have mentioned.—The series of both sorts there, are—the Michaux of Holland, the Baron, the Blois, the Cluster, and the Forty-days, which are early,—and the Non Pariel, the Laurence, the Swiss, the Eul Noir, and the Calmart, which are late.

ROSES.

Perhaps among all the astonishing productions of the vegetable kingdom, there is not one more remarkable than a rose recently introduced into Europe and this country from China, and thus described in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, published in London. Rosa Grevillii, or Greville's China rose: "The shoot of this rose grew eighteen feet in a few weeks, and is the most singular of the rose tribe that ever came under my observation. It now covers about one hundred feet square, with more than a hundred trusses of flowers—some of these have more than fifty buds in a cluster, and the whole will average about thirty in a truss; so that the amount of flower buds is little less than three thousand. But the most astonishing curiosity is the variety of colours produced on the buds at first opening—white, light-blush, deeper-blush, light-red, dark-red, scarlet and purple, all on the same clusters. This rose grows in the manner of the Multiflora, but is easily known by the leaf, which is much larger and more rugose than the common Multiflora." This rose has been introduced into the United States, and we are informed that about fifty plants are now in the possession of Mr Prince, of Long Island. Among other roses peculiarly beautiful, and of recent introduction, is the single white Multiflora, the double white ever-green Multiflora, or Banksian rose. The number of China roses, at present cultivated in the collections at Long Island, exceeds ninety varieties; and of roses of all the different species, the number of varieties exceed six hundred. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

TO FARMERS.

A writer in one of the Dover papers states that previously to planting his corn last year, he soaked it as he supposed in a solution of *nitre*, but found, when most of the seed was in the ground, that through mistake he had used *Glauber Salts*. He planted four acres, the seed for two of which was in its natural state; that for the other two was soaked in water in which he had dissolved one pound of the salts. Discovering his mistake he of course felt a degree of anxiety as to the success of his crop. The result was that the seed that was thus soaked came up three or four days before the other, and was not injured by the worms or birds, while one half of the hills on the other two acres required to be planted a second time. He then made several experiments. Some corn that had been thus leached was thrown to a hen, which made seventeen unsuccessful efforts to swallow it. When mixed with other corn and exposed where the worms, squirrels and birds could have access to it, he found that it remained untouched, while that which had not been thus prepared was invariably destroyed.—This subject is worth the consideration of farmers. The expense is trifling, and it is well ascertained that the salts will have no injurious effects upon the seed.

The writer alluded to, states also that he shall this season make further experiments with the same liquid, upon wheat, rye, barley, garden seeds, &c. We wish some of our friends, the farmers in this vicinity, would make the experiment, and communicate the result. It is of the utmost importance to secure, if possible, the first blades that shoot forth, in order to obtain stalks whose fruit shall come to maturity. [Lowell Journal.]

INK.

For the benefit of that numerous class of sufferers who are daily afflicted with dabbling in the 'mud and mire' of bad ink, we make public the following nostrum, which has saved us from much vexation, and which is worth all the quack prescriptions that have defiled paper from the days of Noah:

Powdered Aleppo Galls	8 ounces.
Logwood in thin chips	4
Sulphate of iron, (copperas)	4
Powdered gum arabic	3
Sulphate of copper (blue vitriol)	1
Sugar candy	1

Boil the Galls and Logwood together in twelve pounds (pints) of water for one hour—or till half the liquid is evaporated. Strain the decoction through linen, or a hair sieve and then add the other ingredients. [New York Times.]

PINS IN POULTRY.

We lately republished an account of the appearance of a pin gradually making its way thro' the flesh of the breast of a little child, but which was by many disbelieved as a thing impossible, though some accounted for it as having been swallowed in the food. This is unquestionably a fact, and this is the rational way of accounting for it; no less than three instances have occurred at my own table in the course of the winter in which pins were discovered concealed in the necks and breasts of poultry, which had been stuck there to give them a smoother appearance, by preventing the torn skin from showing itself. The public are therefore put upon their guard against this highly reprehensible practice.

[N. Y. E. Post.]

CHAMMOMILE.

A medical correspondent at Madrid has acquainted a friend in Ireland with some astonishing effects of the herb chammomile, in certain inflammatory disorders of the eyes, when every other remedy usually prescribed had proved abortive. The following among many cases, wherein the doctor has been concerned, is mentioned as a proof of the virtues of this salutary though common herb.

Maria de Macos, daughter of a master carpenter, had for many years been afflicted with weeping eyes, which discharged an acrimonious fluid, that brought on an almost total loss of sight.—Alteratives were prescribed to no purpose, nor could a course of mercury procure the smallest alleviation. At length he made a strong decoction of chammomile, boiled in sweet cow's milk; with this the patient bathed her eyes several times a day, as warm as it could be suffered without uneasiness, and in about five weeks her eyes were perfectly cured. [Medical Intel.]

A Vineyard has been commenced at Utrecht, Long Island, N. Y.

RADISH.

This root being liable to be eaten by worms, the following method is recommended for raising them: Take equal quantities of buckwheat bran, and fresh horsedung, and mix them well and plentifully in the ground by digging. Suddenly after this a great fermentation will be produced, and numbers of toadstools will start up in forty-eight hours. Dig the ground over again and sow the seed, and the radishes will grow with great rapidity and be free from the attacks of insects. They will grow uncommonly large. Buckwheat-bran is an excellent manure of itself.

[Farmer's Assistant.]

LARGE TREE.

A poplar tree has been cut down near Lewis' Ferry on the Schuylkill, which measured 117 feet in length, 6 feet 9 inches in diameter at the butt, and 64 feet to the lowest limb, and gave about 22 cords of wood. It is supposed to have been about 300 years old. The destruction of such fine trees should not be permitted. The trunk was perfectly sound, with the exception of a small spot decayed in the heart, near the ground.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1827.

POTATOES.

An article headed "*How to boil potatoes nicely without waste*," which gives *mis*directions on the subject, is now travelling in newspapers throughout the union. It was originally published in an European paper, and says "After the water has come nearly to boil, pour it off, and replace the hot by cold water," &c. A writer in the Farmer's Magazine, Scotland, has the following remarks on this subject. "The receipt is calculated not only to *boil* but at the same time to *spoil* potatoes." "The fact is that to render potatoes mealy they must be boiled in the most expeditious manner possible. Pick out the quantity to be used as nearly of an equal size as possible, let them be well washed and the skins scraped off as is done with carrots, taking out the eyes and any earth that remains about them, with the point of a knife; when the potatoes are large they may be cut into two, three or four pieces; throw one by one, as they are done into clean water, and rinse them well about, before they are put into the boiler. Put the scraped potatoes into a boiler that has a tight well fitted cover, with as much clean water as will barely cover them; throw in a little salt; fit on the cover as closely as possible, for keeping in the steam and increasing the heat, and place the boiler on the hottest part of a hot fire, in order that it may boil as rapidly as possible.—Whenever the potatoes are enough boiled, they must be taken off the fire, otherwise they will immediately begin to absorb the water (to the detriment of their mealy quality;) which being poured off, the boiler is again put upon the fire, with the cover off to dry up the moisture; they are then taken out with a spoon, and put in a dish for serving up to table.

"Potatoes boiled in this manner, will be found perfectly clean, more mealy than when dressed with the skins on; besides when they come to the table in the last mentioned state, it is certainly a very disagreeable operation, taking off the skins by soiling the fingers, dirtying the table cloth, confusing the plates, and taking up the time and attention of the eaters, when they ought to be better employed. The mode here recommended is also more economical; for if part of the potatoes should fall down into meal, it is found perfectly clean, and fit for being made into a pudding; but when the skins are left on, the mealy part being attached to them is entirely lost, or only fit to be given to swine or poultry."

We have been told by adequate judges that potatoes and Indian pudding should never be put into the pot or boiler till *after the pot has begun to boil*; and that the boiling ought to be continued without intermission, till the articles are sufficiently cooked; otherwise they say they will be what is technically called "*water soaked*." No doubt the same principles will apply in boiling other vegetables as well as potatoes.

FEEDING FOWLS, &C. WITH POTATOES.

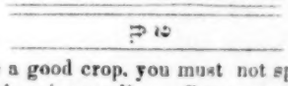
It is said in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, that there is a great profit in feeding geese, turkeys and fowls of every sort with potatoes and meal mixed; they will fatten in nearly half the time that they will with any kind of corn, [grain] or even meal by itself. The potatoes must be bruised *fine*, while they are hot, and the meal added, when the mess is about to be given to them.

PLANTING POTATOES.

Dr Cooper says the best mode appears to be this—Choose your potatoes for planting of a moderate size, rather large than small, for there is no good reason to be assigned for breeding from diminutive parents. Cut your potatoes into sets, two eyes to a set: throw away without hesitation into the hog trough all the inferior and diminutive eyes, choosing your sets from the middle of the potatoe. Do not cut the potatoes down the middle.

If your soil be stiff and wet, plough it in ridges: if sandy and dry, plough it flat. Plough it deep. Plant your sets in drills marked out by the plough or the hoe. The plants should be dibbled in, six inches deep, on long dung, scattered not sparingly, along the drills: then covered with about 4 inches of mould.

The drills should be in threes ═══ a foot apart: the plants should be 8 inches apart, with an interval, *on each side of each set of three drills*, of two feet, which will admit of horse-hoeing between the sets of drills, and of hand weeding between each drill.



To have a good crop, you must not spare dung, or spare labor in weeding. Some persons prefer sets of four or five drills instead of three: or where horse-hoeing is not convenient, the intervals may be reduced to one foot between each set of drills for the convenience of hand-weeding; but upon the whole, the method here first proposed is as good as any. Forty loads of dung per acre will pay better than a less quantity.)

If small potatoes are wanted for feeding, the sets may be at 6 inches apart, and the rows at 9 inches: but the method first here proposed, admits what is essential, accurate weeding, and sufficient air to circulate between the plants.

COCKROACHES.

A writer in the American Farmer proposes the following mode to expel cockroaches from books,

furniture, &c.—Take an ounce phial, and put in sweet oil or soap suds to the depth of an inch, and set the phial against the books, shelves, or places infested, so as to facilitate their getting in. They will readily go into the phial, and are unable to return, as the oil or suds renders it impossiblo for them to climb up the sides of the phial. The writer says he has tried this plan in a closet much infested, and in a few weeks the phial was filled within an inch of the neck.

GRAFTING COMPOSITION.

A variety of compositions have been recommended for use in grafting, and for healing the wounds in trees, made by pruning, grafting, &c. But we are informed by practical orchardists that most of them are injurious to the stock or the graft or both, and it is supposed that the injury may be attributed to pitch, tar, rosin or turpentine, which is generally used in making the grafting cement. The best composition we are assured is that recommended by Forsyth, and is as follows:

"Get a quantity of strong, fat loam (in proportion to the quantities of trees to be engrafted); then take some new horse dung, and break it among the loam; and if you cut a little straw, or hay, very small, and mix among it the loam will hold together the better; and if there be a quantity of salt added, it will prevent the loam from dividing in dry weather; these must be well stirred together, putting water to them after the manner of making mortar; it should be hollowed like a dish, filled with water, and kept every other day stirred; but it ought to be remembered that it should not be exposed to frost, or drying winds; and the oftener it is stirred and wrought the better." This mortar must be surrounded with a winding of tow, or old cloths, to prevent the rains washing it away. The scion should be covered nearly to the top with this mortar; and it should also extend two or three inches downwards round the stock. The Farmer's Assistant says "The mortar should be composed of fine loam, *not clay*; because clay will contract and crack open when dried."

TO MAKE GINGER BEER POWDERS.

The following is taken from the Glasgow Mechanic's Magazine—Take 5 scruples of loaf sugar, powdered, 5 grains ginger, 25 grains subcarbonate of soda; mix and fold in a blue paper. Then take 30 grains tartaric acid, powdered.—Fold this in white paper for distinction. They are sufficient to make half a pint.

TO MAKE SPRUCE BEER.

The following recipe is from the same work—Put four gallons of boiling water into a tub or cask with four gallons of cold water, by which you will get the proper degree of heat; then add eight pounds of treacle, and two or three table spoonsful of the essence of spruce: stir these thoroughly together, and add a quarter of a pint of good yeast. It is now to be kept in a temperate situation till the fermentation is somewhat abated, (which will be in about 48 hours,) and then bottled off, when in two days it will be fit for use.

TO PRODUCE EARLY CABBAGES.

A writer in the Domestic Encyclopedia, gives the following method to produce early cabbages: In the spring, as soon as the sprouts on the cabbage-stalks have grown to the length of a plant fit for setting, cut them out with a small slice of the stalk, about two inches long; and if the season permit, plant them in a garden, and the usual care will produce good cabbages.

HABITS OF PLANTS.

There are some plants, on which, if a fly perches, they instantly close and crush the insect to death. Plants also change their position, and form in different circumstances and seasons; they take advantage of good weather, and guard themselves against bad weather; they open their leaves and flowers in the day, and close them at night; some close before sun set, and some after; some open to receive rain, and some close to avoid it; some follow the sun, and some turn from it; the leaves of some plants are in constant motion during the day; and at night they sink to a kind of rest or sleep. It has also been observed that a plant has a power of directing its roots for procuring food; and that it has a faculty of recovering its natural position after it has been forced from it. A hop plant for instance in twisting round a pole, directs its course from south to west as the sun does: if it be tied in the opposite direction it dies; [so says Rees' Cyclopedia,] but if it be left loose in this direction, it will regain its natural course in a single night. A honey-suckle proceeds in a certain direction, till it be too long to sustain itself; it then acquires strength by shooting into a spiral form; and if it meet with another plant of the same kind, both these coalesce for mutual support, one twisting to the right and the other to the left.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This grass, says Dr Cooper, is gradually taking the place of timothy [herds-grass] among the best farmers about Philadelphia. It possesses this advantage over most of the grasses, that it will flourish on dry sandy soils, and likewise in orchards in the shade, from which circumstance it derived its name. Loudon says this grass, if suffered to rise high, is very coarse; but fed close is a very valuable sheep pasture. It is cultivated to a great extent, and with astonishing success at Holkham.—"The quantity of sheep kept upon it, summer and winter, is quite surprising; and the land becomes renovated by laying two or three years under this grass, and enriched by the manure derived from the sheep. A field, in the park at Woburn, was laid down in two equal parts, one part with rye-grass and white clover, and the other part with cock's-foot and red clover: from the spring till midsummer, the sheep kept almost constantly on the rye-grass; but after that time they left it, and adhered with equal constancy to the orchard grass during the remainder of the season. In *The Code of Agriculture*, (p. 497. third edit.) it is stated that Sinclair, of Woburn, considers "no grass so well suited for all purposes as this;" and in the second edition of *H. Gramineus Woburnensis*, it is observed, that if one species only is thought preferable to another in the alternate husbandry, that species is the Dactylis glomerata, from its more numerous merits."

SPRING WORK.

Asparagus.—Look to your asparagus beds, and as soon as the plants are well above ground, thin them so that they may stand 10 or 12 inches asunder in the rows, the rows being a foot apart. The American Gardener says if the plants are thus thinned, they will be four times as strong as if they stood close. The last edition of Deane's Farmer says that asparagus "is found growing naturally on the borders of salt marshes, and even upon such marshes. This is considered as its natural situation; and this fact has led to the employment of *salt* as a manure to it with very good effect. To a bed 50 feet by 6, a bushel of salt may be safely applied before the plants start in the spring."—When you gather asparagus be careful to cut it just beneath the surface of the ground.

The Farmer's Guide directs as follows: "When the frost breaks up, throw some ashes or other manure about an inch deep over the surface of the bed, having first loosened the top of the bed with a fork about three inches deep, and raked it. Upon this manure, throw a layer of earth over the bed, out of the paths, and break it fine at the time.—Continue this management every succeeding year. When the bed becomes too high by the constant addition of dung, &c. part of the earth may be pared off in the spring before the plants shoot, and the bed covered again with a thin compost of rotten dung."

If the season be dry, it is advised to water the beds with the drainings of a dung hill, once or twice a week: leaving them somewhat hollow in the centre for the better retention of the water or rain.

Beans.—White kidney beans are often a profitable crop for field culture. They require dry land. Poor sandy soils or gravelly loam will produce them. But in such case they should be wet, and rolled in plaster before planting. They can be planted in hills or drills, the rows two and a half or three feet apart, according to the strength of the soil. The time of planting is the same as Indian corn. Hog's dung, mixed with ashes is said to be the best manure for beans. The hills should be from fourteen to twenty four inches apart, according to the soil, being planted thickest on the poorest soil. Five beans are as many as should be allowed to remain in a hill.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESSES.

We have received the Addresses of Rev. Mr Goodrich, and Hon. Mark Doolittle, delivered last fall. They are able productions, replete with sound sense, and observations which the attentive and industrious farmer may turn to practical purposes of value in his occupation. We shall give the whole or a part of these productions in the *rotation* with which we hope to diversify our columns.

NIGHT LAMP.

We have been much pleased in examining the newly invented *Night Lamp*, manufactured at Philadelphia. The economy and safety of these render them superior to any common tapers hitherto in use. From experiments, it is found that they will not consume more than a pint of oil a month, when used only in the night. Their safety consists in not having any sparks from the blaze. Their usefulness, and moderate price, (12½ cts) render them an object of importance. They may be had of E. Wight, druggist, Milk street, opposite Federal street.

HOPS.

Farmers are turning their attention to the culture of hops. The general use of beer has created a demand for hops and barley. It is a curious fact, that there was a petition before the English Parliament in 1428, for the extermination of Hops, from the country, for being "wicked weeds."

[Salem Observer.]

PATENT LAMP BOILERS.

These very useful implements furnish the neatest and most economical method of boiling water in small quantities, (say from a pint or less to 5 quarts) which has ever been invented. They are particularly useful for druggists, and have been purchased, used and recommended in writing, by nearly all the apothecaries in Boston. The implements may be bought, and the manner of using them explained, at the following places, viz. Office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street; Joseph Kidder, druggist, corner of Hanover and Court streets; Ebenezer Wight, druggist, Milk street, opposite Federal street; Richard A. Newell, druggist, Summer street, and William Howe, Tin-plate worker, No. 7 Marchall street, who alone has a right under the patent ot manufacture said boilers.

Gardiner Lyceum.—A quarterly examination of the Gardiner Lyceum was held on Tuesday last. The number of students is about forty. It is stated that Mr Hale the principal, who is appointed to an office in Dartmouth College, will not resign his superentendence of the Lyceum until August next.

BRIGHTON MARKET, *April* 23.

Beeves 170, (including 6 unsold last week)—sales from $4.50 to $6.25 per cwt. Cows with calves, 25, dull. 7 pair of working oxen—no sales. No sheep or swine at market. *Patriot.*

On sowing Grass Seed—It is a bad system to mix seeds of different plants before sowing them in order to have the fewer casts. It is better to sow each sort separately, for the expence of going several times over the ground is nothing, compared to the benefit of having each sort equally distributed. The seeds of grass being so light ought never to be sown in a windy day, except by machinery, an equal delivery being a point of great consequence. Wet weather ought likewise to be avoided, as the least degree of poaching is injurious. Grass seeds ought to be well harrowed, according to the nature of the soil.—*Loudon.*

Weeding Flax by Sheep.—Loudon states that in Scotland a crop of flax is sometimes weeded by turning sheep at large into the field. They will not taste the young flax plants, but they carefully search for the weeds, which they devour.

Green Peas, &c.—On the morning of the 20th, Green Peas were in our market, and we were informed, by a gentleman of this vicinity, that he had them on his table fifteen days ago. One of our neighbors also had new potatoes on his table yesterday, some of which were nearly as large as a hen's egg. [Pensacola paper, 23d ult.]

It appears they have in England lines of baggage Stages, which go with equal rapidity as those with passengers. They are called Vans, and carry such loads as do not affect the speed.—Though this mode is the most expensive, it is preferred by many for its great expedition.

A Steam boat of 100 horse power is now building at Marscilles, to be employed in taking vessels out of the basin during a contrary wind, and for the purpose of assisting vessels in distress on the coast.

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston, a further supply of Garden and Field Seeds, which makes the assortment by far the largest and best in Boston, among which will be found,

Asparagus,
Artichoke,
Beet, early turnip,
" blood
" sugar
Beans, bush cranberry
" pole cranberry
" early china dw'f
" rob roy
" marrow
" quaker
" white bush
" Dutch case knife
" large Lima pole
" Windsor
" thousand fold
" white kidney
Brocoli, white & purple
Balm, lemon
Cabbage, early York
" early battersea
" early sugarloaf
" green savoy
" red, for pickling
" Drumhead
Carrot, altringham
" orange & horn
Celery, red and white
Cucumber, early & long
" small girkin, *(a fine West India, for pickles.)*
Cauliflower, early & late
Cress, curled, peppergr's
Endive, green curled,
Egg plant, purple
Kale, sea
Lettuce, early Silesia
" green coss
" grand admiral
" tennisball
" Madeira
" head, cabbage
Melon, Carolina, water,
" green citron
" pine apple
" nutmeg
" canteloupe
Marjoram, sweet
Mangel wurtzel
Nasturtion
Onion, silver skin
" red and white
Parsley, curled
Parsnip, large swelling
Peas, early frame
" early charlton
" Dwarf imperial
" Marrowfat, superior
" tall sugar
" green imperial
Peppers, squash
" cayenne
Pumkpins, finest family
Radish, scarlet
" salmon
" white turnip
Ruta baga,
Spinach, round, prickly,
Squash, early bush
" Com. Porter's
" crook neck
" marrow
Sage
Salsafy, vegetable oyster
Savory *Thyme*
Tomatoes
Turnip, early Dutch
" French
" large Norfolk
" white stone
" common field

Likewise, 300 papers various Flower Seeds.

100 bushels of MILLET, of a superior quality. Gentlemen in want of this article are requested to call and examine it.

20 lbs. White Onion seed, of last yeur's growth.
100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL and SUGAR BEET.
100 lbs. LUCERNE.
White honeysuckle Clover.
Fine Family Pumpkins.

A few small boxes of Garden Seeds, assorted for family use. Each box contains forty-five different kinds, including Peas, Beans, Sweet Pot Herbs, and every vegetable usually raised in a Kitchen Garden. Price $5,00 per box.

Orchard Grass Seed.
A few bushels of Foul Meadow Grass Seed.
Sweet or Sugar corn—best for boiling ears.
Yellow Locust seed. White Mulberry do.

Commodore Porter's Valparaiso Squash, (introduced by Commodore Porter, on his return from the South Seas, grows large, and is a delicate and fine Squash.)

In procuring the above lot of seeds, no expense has been spared to get them of the very first quality; most of them have been proved in flower pots, and may now be seen growing.

Subscription for Vine Stock for the Finest Table Grapes.

ANDREW PARMENTIER, at the Horticultural Garden, Brooklyn, corner of the Jamaica and Flatbush road, two miles from New York, having been urged by several lovers of the vine to propose setts of the best kind for sale by subscription, offers to the Public setts of a dozen vines, with good roots of the most select and choicest grapes for the table; many of which are quite new in this country, and all of which will ripen perfectly in any situation either in town or country.

Names of the Twelve Sorts.

1. White Chasselas, with large fruit
2. Chasselas of Fontainebleau, near Paris
3. Yellow Chasselas of Thomery, near Paris
4. Golden Chasselas, the real genuine
5. Musk Chasselas
6. Chasselas, with very large black fruit
7. Red Chasselass
8. White Muscat, or black Constantia
9. Red Muscat
10. Black Muscat, or black Constantia
11. Black Orleans, bears very well the frost
12. Black Gamet, yields a second crop of blossoms and fruit when the first are frozen.

Nos 11 and 12 are as fine for vineyards as for the table, the fruit is not so excellent as that of the preceding kinds, but is equally valuable on account of the certainty of a large crop annually.

The subscribers will receive their vines in the course of the present month.

Mess John T. Boyd & Co. 137 Broadway, New York, are empowered to receive the subscriptions. Price Eight Dollars; gentlemen becoming subscribers, are solicited to give their address with care to avoid mistakes.

The subscription receipt will be accompanied by directions on the best mode of cultivation, planting and pruning the vine.

The same sort of vines may be had separately, price One Dollar, except No. 4, Golden Chasselas, the genuine, which is Two Dollars. Communications for the above and subscriptions to his establishment post paid punctually attended to.

References, Dr. David Hosack, President of the Horticultural Society, Dr. Pascalis, President of the Linnæan Society, Dr. McNeven, Dr Mitchell and Dr. Stevenson. April 27.

White Mulberry and Woad Seed.

George Murdock, No 14 Market Square, has received a quantity of the above named seed, of the last years growth, and of a superior quality, to sell by the quantity or at retail.

Also a general assortment of Garden Seeds. 6w.

E. PUTNAM No 12 Washington Street, has for sale, Watches, Jewelry, Combs, Fancy Goods, Gold Beads and Silver Spoons, (warranted) which he will sell low for cash.

E. P. will sell what Military Goods he has on hand cheaper than they can be bought in the city, being determined to close this part of his business this season.

FESSENDEN & ANDREWS, at their Forge & Iron Foundry at Billerica Mills, manufacture Cast Irot Ploughs, all sizes of the best stamp. They are light and strong, make the best work, highly extolled when tried, and are for *good farmers*, who wish "to speed the plough" to their own satisfaction, worth having.—Orders to them or left at J. P. Fessenden's, Portland street, Boston, will meet prompt attention.

J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes,

Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

April 13.

Cows and Saxony Rams.

For sale 2 good young milch Cows and three calves, of the Galloway breed, also 10 fine imported Saxony Rams—Inquire of BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF Jr. Chelsea, near Chelsea bridge. April, 27.

Nurseryman wanted.

A person having a valuable nursery under way, wishes to get a person experienced in the business to manage it on shares. Inquire at this office. April 27

MISCELLANIES.

MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

To wake up in the night with sensations of great thirst, but with too much languor to go for water.

In shaving, let the edge of the razor slip through the skin, the blood running more freely as your impatience to go to dinner or upon your other urgent business increases.

In carving a turkey, to make a "*mis-go*," and splash the gravy all over the table.

Not to be able to laugh at a story when all the rest are laughing violently.—[And sometimes langh at the wrong part of the story.]

To return your best complaisance to a salutation which you find, on looking round, was directed to another person.

In pulling on a stiff boot, to break one of the straps just before the heel slips into its place.

To be told the same story twenty times over by the same person, on the presumption that you never heard it before.

When you are walking very deliberately in the dark, to step one foot much lower than you intended, giving you an uncomfortable jog in the back and teeth.

To make a large blot upon your letter just as you have finished writing it.

In endeavouring to write witty observations, to feel extremely doubtful how far you have succeeded.

Advice to Domestics—I. Instead of placing wood and kindling stuff around the fire place over night, never begin to split, nor bring wood out of a damp cellar until morning; especially if it be cold stormy weather. This gives you an apportunity to try the temper and patience of your employers, besides a long morning's exercise in smoke, under vollies of scoldings, and all the time your wages going on.

2. Be sure to make your tinder in the tinder-box; it not only unsolders it, but gives you a chance to go to the shop and buy a new one.

3. Never fill your lamps until the dusk of evening; it gives the lamps a new polish with spilt oil, and leaves your hands in a *sweet pickle*.

4. Always trim your lamps so as to raise a stream of lampblack, at least six inches above the blaze; this not only adds to the looks of furniture in the room, but has a peculiar effect on the lungs of the company.

5. Stay out very late at night, and never rise in the morning until you are called for.

Dean Swift was a great enemy to extravagance in dress, and particularly to that destructive ostentation of the middling classes, which leads them to make their appearance above their education in life. Of his mode of reproving this folly in those persons for whom he had an esteem, the following instance has been recorded. When George Faulkner, the printer, returned from London, where he had been soliciting subscriptions for his edition of the Dean's works, he went to pay his respects to him, dressed in a laced waistcoat, a bag wig, and other fopperies. Swift received him with the same ceremony as if he had been a stranger. "And pray, Sir," said he, what are your commands, with me?" "I thought it my duty, Sir," replied George, "to wait upon you immediately on my arrival from London." "Pray, Sir, who are you?" "George Faulkner, the printer, Sir." "You George Faulkner, the printer! why you are the most impudent, barefaced, scoundrel of an impostor I ever wet with! George Faulkner is a plain sober citizen, and would never trick himself out in lace and other fopperies. Get you gone, you rascal, or I will immediately send you to the House of Correction."

Away went George as fast as he could, and having changed his dress, returned instantly to the Deanery, where he was received with the greatest cordiality. "My friend, George," says the Dean, "I am glad to see you returned safe from London. Why, here has been an impudent fellow with me just now, dressed in a laced waistcoat, and he would fain pass himself off for you, but I soon sent him away with a flea in his ear."

Printers' Blunders.—The *N. Hampshire Sentinel* makes governor Morril, in his proclamation, say, 'Man is a moral and unaccountable being.' This is rather a new reading of the phrase, though we must confess, some men are very unaccountable beings. Further on, the people are instructed to implore a continuance of 'evils and religious principles.' This, we suppose, must be done on Pope's principle, that all partial evil is universal good. If these expressions are according to copy we can only say, that the governor is a Morril and unaccountable being: if not, we think the printer should be accountable. [Bangor Reg.]

Horses.—Upwards of one hundred horses suitable for an eastern market, have already gone from this county, for sale, the present season.—Our farmers appear to have turned their attention to the raising of good horses latterly, more than heretofore—in which we are confident they will derive great advantage—as it is equally as easy to raise a *good* horse as a *bad* one.

[Mercer Press.]

Mr Parmentier, at Long Island, New York, has advertised 300 varieties of Rose Bushes.

The Editor of the Charleston Courier was, on the 10th inst. presented with two strawberries, each measuring in circumference 4 inches.

The Frankfort (Ken.) Argus of the 4th inst. contains an advertisement, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of Ewing Hogan, who had murdered John Wells. In the description of Hogan, one item is worthy of notice—"a part of his nose has been bitten off."

Passengers are carried from New York to Boston, in the Union Line for $7,50—so that the whole fare from Philadelphia to Boston, is now $10,50.

An Extract.—If of two fruits one was to be annihilated, which would you be most willing to spare, the Orange or Apple?—of two Minerals, Gold or Iron?—of two Stones, the Diamond or Mill-stone?—of two Liquids, Wine or Water?

The town of Barrington, R. I. had no tax last year. Its whole expenditure was less than 5 cents a day, for supporting one pauper.

A letter received in Washington from London, says, "Samuel Williams, the great American merchant, No. 13 Finsbury square, London, is in first credit, and will, in a few years, be enabled to gratify the first wish of his heart, pay every one who lost by his bankruptcy. He lost a superior fortune by ill luck, but never his good name."

Bellfounder.

The Norfolk trotter, imported July 1822 from England, to stand this season, 1827, at twenty dollars, and one dollar the groom—the money to be paid to the groom.

THIS celebrated horse is a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blood, symmetry, and action excel every other trotting Stallion. He is allowed by the best Judges in Norfolk to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out of that County. He has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his Stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed; they are selling at the highest prices of any Horses in Norfolk.

Bellfounder was got by that well known fast and high formed Trotter, Old Bellfounder, out of Velocity, which trotted on the Norwich road in 1806 *Sixteen* miles in one hour, and tho' she broke 15 times into a gallop, *and as often turned round* won her match. In 1808 she trotted *twenty-eight* miles in one hour and 47 minutes, and has also done many other great performances against time.

Bellfounder at five years old trotted *Two miles* in *Six minutes* and in the following year was matched for 200 guineas to trot *Nine miles* in *Thirty minutes*, which he won *easily* by *Twenty-two seconds*. His Owner shortly after *challenged* to perform with him *Seventeen miles and a half* in one hour, *but it was not accepted*.—He has since never been saddled or matched.

Old Bellfounder was a true descendant from the original blood of the *Fireaways*, which breed of Horses stands unrivalled, either in this or any other Nation.—Bellfounder is strongly recommended to the public, by the subscriber as combining more useful proprieties than any other Horse in America; and will stand during the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all inquiries, post paid, will be attended to.

SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr.

THE ADMIRAL. The Subscriber informs those who are desirous of improving by this fine imported animal, that he will be kept on the farm of John Welles, sq. Dorchester, near the Rev. Dr Codman's meeting-House, till further notice. Terms three dollars.

Apply to A. GREENWOOD on said farm.

1amf6m Feb. 16.

Rose Bushes & Grape Vines.

For sale at the house of Samuel Downer, in Dorchester—80 Hundred Leaf Rose Bushes—90 do. Province, or Cabbage—10 Four Seasons do—300 Damask do—30 Burgundy do—6 Austrian do—25 Marble do—10 Tuscany do—100 French do—8 Lagerstoæmia Indica, or Crape Myrtle—200 Grape Vines, (white Sweet Water)—Snow Ball Bushes—white Lillies—red and white Lilacs—50 gallons double and single distilled Rose Water, made from all damask roses. April 6.

An Imported Bull for Sale.

A full blood bull of the North Devon breed, will be 5 years old in May next, will be sold at a reasonable rate or let on shares for one or two years to any person who may be well recommended. He is a superior animal—dark red—as this breed always is—therefore easily matched for working cattle; being the most active in England for labour—also excellent for beef and milk. He is now at Sandwich, N. H. and may be had the 1st of May A letter to the subscriber (post paid) will be attended to. JOHN PRINCE.

Roxbury, Mass. 20 March 1827.

Allum and Refined Salt Petre.

constantly for sale in lots to suit purchasers by E. COPELAND, jr. No. 65 Broad Street.

Gunpowder

for sporting—shipping—or blasting rocks, at the lowest prices, and in such quantities (wholesale and retail) as may be required.

Shott—Balls—Flints—and—Percussion Caps.

of the best quality at wholesale and retail.

Roman Vitriol

of a superior quality, for sale as above by the cask or larger quantity. 3m March 23

The FARMER is published every Friday, at $2,50 per annum, if paid in advance.